Scentor Harris Replies to the Resolution of the Memphia Exchanges Cettletoing His Action on the Repeal Bill-Senator Welcott Characterizes the President's Letter to Gov. Northen as "Intrastre and Offensive "-Sennter Voorhees Defends the Repeal Bill and Denies that It Demonstines silver - Senator Cockrell Speaks for Three Hours Against Repral-The Debate on the Federal Elections Bill Closed in the House-A Fiery Passage Be tween Capt. Boutelle and Mr. Springer,

Washington, Oct. 9.-The attendance of Senators this morning was much larger than it has been for several weeks past, so that there was no excuse for a suggestion of the absence

of a quorum. Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) sent to the Clerk's desk the resolutions adopted at a joint meeting of the Memphis Cotton Exchange and Merchants' Exchange, and said that as these resolutions reflected somewhat upon himself personally he desired to have them read, so that he might submit some remarks.

The resolutions having been read. Mr. Harris said that these resolutions criticised, in terms more or less severe, his colleague and himself as having been derelict in the discharge of their duty to their constituents in the matter of the repeal of the Sherman law. With great respect to those exchanges, he trusted hat they would pardon him for saying that he had the vanity to believe that he knew his duty to his constituents quite as well as, and possibly better than, they did. While they constituted a very intelligent and highly respectable portion of his constituents, they should not forget that they constituted a very small portion of them. He defended himself from the charge of having treated those exchanges as asserted in the resolutions) with discourtesy. As to the character of courtesy with which they treated himself and his colleague. he should leave it for them to consider and determine for themselves. He would with the utmost respect, and with no feeling of resentment, beg to inform those exchanges that the threat contained in their resolutions had no terror for him. To fail to follow his own honest convictions of duty would be to forfeit his self-respect; and the maintenance of his self-respect was of vastly more importance to him than any office within the gift of any, or of all, of the people within the universe.

The resolution offered on Saturday last by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.), instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill to carry out the bimetallic declaration of the Voorhees substitute, was taken up, and Mr. Wolcott addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. Within the last few days, he said, the worst apprehensions of the friends of silver as to the position of the President had been realized. The President's open letter, addressed to the people of the United States through Gov. Northen of Georgia. was one of the most remarkable pronunciamentos of this generation. The President of the United States, while Congress was in extraordinary session, convoked by his proclamation, informed the country that he was astonished at the opposition of the Senate to the measure which he had advocated in his messare. Such an utterance was intrusive and offensive, and was unfitting the relations which should exist between the legislative and executive departments of the Government. It would not be tolerated in any civilized country of Europe—empire or kingdom—where parliaments or legislatures existed. And whatever might be the attitude of the Senate on this question, the President's letter to Gov. Northen deserved the protest and rebuke of every man who valued the perpetuity of republican institutions. He then argued that the passage of the repeal bill would leave to silver no place as a standard of value, and its only hope was in an amendment to the Dending bill. There was no hope for an independent measure. If the pending bill should pass, the hope which the silver States cherished would be abandoned, and this country would cast its fortunes with the nations of the Old World. The Senate owed it to itself and to the country not to make a cowardly surrender of the sacred interests with which it was intrusted.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) replied to Mr. Wolcott. He denied that the pending bill would the United States, while Congress was in ex-

the sacred interests with which it was intrusted.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) replied to Mr. Wolcott. He denied that the pending bill would demonetize silver. The statement that it would do so might be repeated a hundred thousand times and still it would not be true. There was at this time nearly \$618,000,000 of which was legal lender; and not one dollar of that would lose its legal tender monetary value. The bill did not touch the monetary value of silver. It merely said that the Government does not want to buy any more silver buillion. Mr. Voorhees defended his position on the silver question from criticisms upon his inconsistency made some time ago by the Benator from Tennessee, Mr. Harris, and asserted that he would rather be inconsistent with his whole

encr made some time ago by the Senator from Tennessee Mr. Harris, and asserted that he would rather be inconsistent with his whole political life than be inconsistent with his sense of public duty.

Mr. Harris inquired whether the passage of the House bill or of the Finance Committee's substitute would not remove the last starutory recognition of silver as a money metal. It would leave the silver aiready coined untouched and unimpaired, but would it not effectually destroy any hope of the fature coinage of silver?

lectually destroy any hope of the fature coinage of silver?

Mr. Voorhees repeated his assertion that the passage of the repeal bill would not demonstize a dollar of silver. As to silver buillion, it was a raw material, and the term "demonetization" could not be applied to it.

Mr. Harris—If you pass the pending bift, can you utilize silver in any way to increase the volume of money in the country?

Mr. Butter (Dem., S. C.)—In other words, does it not absolutely stop the colinage of silver?

Mr. Voorhees—The Senator from South Carolina does know, because he ought to know, that there is a coinage power left in the Sherman law after the purchasing clause is repealed.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) rose to put another question to Mr. Voorhees, but the latter decimed to yield for the purpose, and wenton with his stooch

with his speech.

In answer to another question by Mr. Harris, Mr. Voohhees said that there was enough silver bullion on hand now to occupy the mints seven or eight years, and that the power to coin that sliver was in the Sherman act, and would remain in it after the repeal of the purchasing clause.

Mr. Morgan tried to get in a question as to why the Finance Committee had set aside the provision of the House bill that it should not the parallel of the purchasing clause.

Mr. Morgan tried to get in a question as to why the Finance Committee had set aside the provision of the House bill that it should not the safandard sliver dollar and put in its place a major declaration of policy.

the standard silver dollar and put in its place a more deciaration of policy.

There was something either in the manner of the suggestion or in the implication of bad faith which it conveyed, that angered Mr. Voorhees, and he declined to yield the floor. He said, however, that the committee had several good reasons for what it did, and he added, with much vehemence of manner: When the Sherman law no longer disgraces the statute book of the nation, I am ready to act promptly and with all the energy that I am canable of to carry out the pledge which this bill contains. He then went on to argue that if the Senators from the silver States had opposed the passage of the Sherman bill as he had opposed it, it never would have brought a light and curse on the country.

At the close of Mr. Voorhee's speech Mr. Morgan Dem. Ala, took the floor and developed the question which he had attempted to put before, disavowing at the same time all dea of casting an imputation on Mr. Voorhees or anythody else.

Mr. McPherson (Dem. N. J.) offered to reply

idea of casting an imputation on Mr. Voorhoes or anyholy else.

Mr. McPherson (Dem. N. J.) offered to reply to Mr. Morgan's question, but the latter stoped him, and informed him very curtly that he was not asking him, but was addressing the senator from Indiana.

Mr. Hill Dem., N. Y.) ventured to ask Mr. Morgan what pleage in the House bill was shandoned by the Finance Committee, but the Alakama Senator turned upon him and said that he had supposed that the Senator from New York had read the bill and was not ignorant of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morgan then read the provision in the House bill, contrasting with it the declaration of policy in the committee substitute.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) replied to Mr. Voorhees's criticism of the Senators from the silver States for supporting the Sherman bill when it was before the Senator strom the silver States for supporting the Sherman bill when it was before the Senator was not in a condition to throw stones at them. Inasmuch as he had not only voted for the Bland bill, but had voted to has it over the Fresident's veto.

The Woccott resolution was then placed on the calendar, and the Silver Purchase Repeal bill Was taken up.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. McPherson why the

staken up the Silver Purchase Repeals taken up the Morkan asked Mr. McPherson why the titse on Pinance had dropped the pledge House bill and inserted simply a decint ownich the Senator from New Jersey that there was sufficient pledge in the ion of the Sherman act that was not to be repealed.

provision of the Sherman act that was not sought to be top called.

Yes," said Mr. Morgan, "you took the statements of the Sherman act so as to reenact them berend all question."

Mr. Yourhees asserted that the declaratory provision in the bill was much better, in that it plesiged the future use and coinage of both metals in the language of the Chicago platform. The clause from which Mr. Morgan said the committee backed down had no provision

for future coinage at all such as appeared in the bill the committee reported.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) said that from the foundation of the Government to 1873 our laws maintained the constitutional bimetallic system unimpaired. The law of Feb. 12 1873—passed by a Congress overwhelmingly Bepublican in both Houses, and signed by a Republican Freeldent—was the first act that demonstred silver. Mr. Sherman was Chairman of the Committee on Finance at the time, had charge of the bill, and well knew its provisions and effect. Not three Senators and hy Representatives knew it demonstred silver and established the single gold standard. He did not intend to discuss the motives that deliberately and intentionally led to the country must hold the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) alone responsible. Other Senators knew nothing about the bill.

"I was not a member of the Senate at that time," interposed Mr. Palmer: "but I've always been curious to know why some other Senators did not know about this."

"Because Senators said in subsequent speeches that they did not," retorted Mr. Cockrell, "and also because Senators did not read the documents and reports bearing upon the bill, just as to-day they do not read the documents laid upon their desks. Senator Sherman is the only man who pretended to know what the bill provided for, and he pretends my to be as innocent as an unborn child."

sherman is the only man who pretended to know what the bill provided for, and he pretends mow to be as innocent as an unborn child."

"Innocence seems to have been the general condition of the Senate at that time," repided Mr. Falmer.

"Yes. And why?" asked Mr. Cockrell. "Because of the haste with which the bill was rushed through, despite the fact that there was no demand for it whatever."

Mr. Cockrell's speech seemed to have more than the usual degree of interest for Mr. Mc-Pherson, who moved down to the front row of Democratic seats, only one desk and chair separating the two Senators. He soon realized that he was in too close proximity to the Senator from Missouri, because the latter, in replying to some of Mr. Mc-Pherson's questions, stepped back and forth in the intervening space, waving his arms and gestleulating in a manner that seemed to threaten the physical well-being of the New Jersey Senator.

During the torrent of eloquence which accompanied this display of force, Mr. White (Dem., La.) ventured to make a remark, which Mr. Cockrell characterized as "a miserable subterfuge." The Louisiana Senator did not seem to relish that sort of treatment, and protested against the Senato Chamber being made the scene of such a degenerate style of oratory. If it were to be he (Mr. White) could not take his part in it; his sense of propriety and decency prevented it.

"When I made use of the term 'miserable subterfuge." Said Mr. Cockrell. "I used it, of course, as applying merely to argument; and the Senator from Louisiana knows that it is permissible in that sense."

"I know nothing of the kind." said Mr. White, and he did not seem to be the least mollifled by the excuse.

After some time Mr. McPherson sought a safer position by returning to his own seat, with the parting remark that in the number of books pided on Mr. Cockrell's desk he seemed to be encamped in the Senate chamber for a week or two. At this safe distance Mr. McPherson again ventured into the melics of the discussion, which had drifted into the qu

parity with gold.

I do not occupy that position," said Mr. Cockrell. "I am for good money. I am for honest money. I am for one kind of money; and only for one kind of money; that is, a full legal tender money good for the bondholder and the banker, good for the soldier and the citizen, good alike for the millionaire and the laborer. I want the same kind of money maintained by the sovereign power of the linter and the laborer.

tained by the sovereign power of the United States."

In the further course of his argument Mr. Cockrell, in his forcible and descriptive style, spoke of the silver leghaving been struck from under the monetary fabric of the country." by the stock relations of the President." The representatives of foreign bankers, he said, had had the audacity to demand from Secretary Carlisle the issue of \$150,000,000 of gold bonds. They had said, "Now is the opportunity to force the United States to come to a single gold standard and to force them to issue bonds to get the gold, and we will have the selling of those bonds and will get the commission and brokerage." Telegraph messages had been convened; and, he added, "Here we are laughter, and no unconditional repeal at the demand and beheat of foreign gold rings and syndicates—not one."

at the demand and beheat of foreign gold rings and syndicates—not one."

The discussion then drifted into the question of redemption of silver certificates in gold, and it was participated in by many Senatora. To settle the question, a resolution was offered by Mr. Teller, and was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether silver dollars or silver contesting the secretary of the government redeemable in gold, have been as redeemed.

After some further discussion Mr. Cockrell.

After some further discussion Mr. Cockrell yielded the floor, but without having finished his speech. The Senate then, after a short executive session, adjourned.

by a Fourth Reported Morally Unfit. WASHINGTON Oct. 9 -The case of Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson of the navy, which has attracted much attention for nearly a year, was finally disposed of this afternoon by the action of the President in retiring that officer from active service. Stevenson has grade of his corps since early last January. Navy and by President Harrison, and has been once turned down by President Cleveland. Three boards, composed of high-ranking officers, have reported that he was qualified for promotion and have unanimously reported in his favor, but the last Board, made up of officers outside his own corps, after hearing evidence and examining minutely the past career of Stevenson, came to the conclusion that he was morally unfit for promotion, but recommended clemency in the shape of retirement from service, rather than the severe sentence of dismissal, which usually follows in such instances. Secretary Herbert took a different view of the case. He endorsed the findings, with a recommendation that the officer be dismissed, on the ground that if he was not qualified for promotion he did not believe he should be retired. Stevenson had a friend, however, in Senator Voorhees, to whom he is indebted for the mitigation of his sentence, and instead of being wholly retired, which means one year's sea pay and then dismissal, he will draw the half pay of his rank and have nothing to do for the remainder of his life. officers, have reported that he was qualified

wholly retired which means one year's sea pay and then dismissal, he will draw the half pay of his rank and have nothing to do for the remainder of his life.

There was never a like case in the navy. Stevenson was ordered for promotion last January, and was unanimously passed by the Board. When the findings came to Secretary Tracy they were disapproved and another Board ordered, with instructions to look more carefully into the officer's moral conduct in the service. Mr. Tracy knew something of it and was determined not to promote Stevenson. The second Board brought in the same report as the first, and then it was sent to the White House, with a recommendation that it be not approved. President Harrison was disinclined to approve the report, but had not time to act on it before the close of his Administration, and left it for Mr. Cleveland, who promptly sent it back to the Navy Department. Then Secretary Herbert took a hand in the matter and ordered a board, which, like the others, thought there was nothing objectionable in Stevenson's morals, but the Secretary took exception to the report and ordered a board to his own liking, with one line officer, Dr. Gerjas, together with Pay Director Williams. This was the Board that brought in the last report.

Stevenson's record professionally is of the highest order, and it is said that his necounts show more care than any other officer in the corps. He was guilty of indiscretions on the Asiate station once or twice, and later was in trguble with Capt. Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval School, and also at the New York Navy Yard during Mr. Whitney's term. When Sampson was appointed Chief of the Ordnanee Bureau last December Stevenson remembered the grudge, and used his efforts to defeat confirmation by the Senate. Then, when Stevenson's turn came for promotion. Capt. Sampson told something which started the trouble for him. Officers of the pay corps are glad that the case is settled, as it removes the block to promotions and gives all a lift a pec. The President will

Col. Alasworth's Demurrer Overruled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- Judge McComas to-day overruled the demurrer filed on behalf of Col F. C. Ainsworth and his co-defendants, indicted for manslaughter in connection with the oid Ford Theatre disaster. Defendants were granted one week in which to petition the Court of Appeals. Unless the appeal be allowed the defendants will have to further plead to the indictments.

Murdered a Motel Cierk.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Alexander S. Smith, clerk of the Occidental Hotel. 49 Kinzie street. asked George H. Goddard to pay his board bill this afternoon, and was shot dead by God-dard, who ran away and thus far has escaped arrest. The latter was out of employment. The shooting took place in Goddard's room. Four bullets entered Smith's body.

Excursions to World's Fair, via Washington and the B. and O. E. E.

Special train of ventbule coaches will leave Jersey
Central station, foot of Liberty at., New York, 6:30 A.

M. Oct 6. 18. and 25. arrive Chicago 4:30
F. M. next day: 817 round trip; good ten days. Ticket
Offices, 172, 416, and 1,140 Broadway.— days. THE STRUGGLE FOR REPEAL

PLANS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES AT THE PROTRACTED SESSION.

It Will Be Necessary for the Friends of Repent to Mave a Quorum Constantly Present in the Sounte Chamber, and for the Anti-repealers to Keep Up the Bebate in Order to Prevent a Vote-The Leaders Now Expect It Will Be a Fight to a Finish,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. - For the past three days Secretary Carlisle has been hard at work endeavoring to persuade the Democrats in the cussing the silver situation, with a view to some united plan of action. He has thus far failed to make any headway. Senator Gorman, Chairman of the Caucus Committee, has been urged to call the Democrats together. but he declines to do so unless such action is requested by the entire Democratic member ship of the Senate. The indications are, therefore, that no caucus will be held preceding Wednesday night's attempt to force a vote, although it is possible that sufficient pressure may be brought to bear to-morrow to get the Democrats together in some sort of sultation. Secretary Carliele took up the task of harmonizing the Senate Democrats when Mr. Gorman laid it down sometime ago. The Maryland Senator attempted to secure a not to filibuster against the pasage of the Repeal bill. He was succeeding pretty well, he thought, and had practically completed his work, when the attacks made upon him personally and the letter of President Cleve-land to Gov. Northen combined to make withdrew from the task. The conference at the Capitol yesterday with a number of the free silver Senators was partly for the purpose of trying to persuade them to pledge themselves to refrain from filibustering. Senators Blackburn. Vest. and Pasco were disposed to ditional repeal, but the Senators from Missisother States refused to commit themselves to

any such proposition. Indications now point to a very important meeting of the Senate on Wednesday, but it is yet impossible to say whether a crisis in the long struggle over the Silver bill will be reached at that time. The repeal Senators and their opponents have made elaborate arrangements for bringing matters to a head. but circumstances may yet develop to upset their calculations. The programme of the reoffering a motion to adjourn on Wednesday at If they decide not to make the motion the be no outward signs of a struggle for supremabout 6 P. M. one of the anti-repealers will move an adjournment, and a vote will then be taken. If all of the Senators in fevor of repeal are present and vote the motion will be deby a fair-sized majority. Then some silver Senator will be compelled to take the floor to prevent the taking of a vote, and the programme of talking against time will be

continued until one side or the other shows the white feather. Senators Gorman and Voorhees, the Democratic leaders, now expect the contest to be a fight to the finish. The chief thing the repeal managers fear is that all of their men may not be on hand when the test comes. Of course, if anything is to be accomplished there must be a quorum of the repeal Senators in the chamber every moment during the session, for otherwise some anti-repealer will move to adchamber every moment during the session, for otherwise some anti-repealer will move to adjourn, and then, by neglecting to vote, the sliver men will be able to develop the absence of a quorum and bring the session to a close. Chairman Voorhees and his lieutenants, however, have been in communication with absent Senators for several days past, and feel confident that all of their men will be here to answer to their names on Tuesday evening. The only absent repeal Senators about whose presence there is serious question are Senator Morrill of Vermont, who was here at the beginning of the session, but who went to his Vermont home because of the extreme heat in Washington: Senator Stockbridge of Michigan, who was recently injured by a cable car accident in Chicago: Senator Wilson of lowa, who has not been here this session, having been detained at home by illness, and Senator Gibson, who is also ill. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Gibson are apt to be on hand to-morrow or Wednesday, but the repealers will probably be handicapped by the absence of the other two Senators.

Forty-three is now a quorum of the Senate. owing to the three vacancies that has reduced the full membership to eighty-five, and it will be no easy task to keep that number of Senators in their seats during a long protracted seesion. Indeed, some of the Republican repealers, whose votes, of course, are absolutely necessary to the success of the protracted seesion plan, are a little lukewarm on the subject of sitting up all night, and there is a fear

pealers, whose votes, of course, are absolutely necessary to the success of the protracted session plan, are a little lukewarm on the subject of sitting up all night, and there is a fearthat some of them may prove disloyal. A few of these Hepublican Senators it is well known have already expressed their intention of going home if the Senate remains in session beyond the usual hour of retiring; not because they wish any harm to the cause of ropeal, but because they are of the opinion that the Voorhees bill cannot be passed, and the fact might as well be made apparent now as at any other time. Among this class of Senators, it is understood, is Mr. Sherman, who has already publicly asserted that in his opinion unconditional repeal is impossible, and indicated that a compromise would certainly be the outcome of the fight.

Therepeal Senators, of course, stake everything on their plan for a continuous session. If they have all of their own men present whom it is possible to bring to Washington, and are defeated in the attempt to keep the Senate in session, they must consent to a compromise or

it is possible to bring to Washington, and are defeated in the attempt to keep the Senate in session, they must consent to a compromise or abandon repeal altogether. There are some silver Senators absent at least one of whom (Mr. Mitchell of Oregon) will not be able to be present on Wednesday, but these Senators will be paired, and as it will not be necessary for the silver Senators to have a quorum present, the absent ones will not be so seriously missed. Mr. Harris of Tennessee, the President pro tem. of the Senate, and one of the most skilful parliamentarians on either side of the chamber, has been selected as the fatical manager of the silver Democrats, while young Mr. Dubois of Idaho will fill the same office for the silver Republicans. Mr. Voorhees will be the mouthpiece of the repeal Senators, and will be coached by Gorman, Gray, and others, who are better versed in the Senate rules and general parliamentary proceedings.

There will be a large crowd of eager American citizens at the Capitol on Wednesday evening, many of whom will no doubt remain until morning, if the Senate does. It is understood that Senator Jones of Nevada, who was a member of the Monetary Conference, and who has not yet participated in the pending discussion, has a long speech which he may deliver to the Senate on Wednesday evening. His friends say that, as he was a memter of the Conference, he should have some interesting facts to present to the Senate and the country. Therefore they will insist upon having a quorum constantly in attendance while he is speaking.

Jersey City Wants the Scunto to Pass the

Voorhees Bill. A large meeting of the Jersey City manufacturers and merchants was held last night in the Aldermanie chamber. City Hall, to progard to the Silver Repeal bill. The meeting

gard to the Silver Repeal bill. The meeting was held under the management of the Board of Trade.

Spacehes condemning the failure of the Senate to take action and strongly criticising the delay were made by Chairman Joseph Dear, ex-Assemblyman Frank (). Cole, and John A. Walker. The resolutions neutitoned the Senate to pass the Voorhees bill without further delay and denounced compromise of any sort.

Capi, Lewis Fell Through a Hole in the Bock and Drowned,

Capt. Daniel Lewis, an old resident of Oyster Bay, L. L. was drowned Sunday night in try-ing to board the steamer Isaac Brown. When following her Captain on board Capt. Lewis fell through a hole in the dock. He was probably stunned by striking some of the spiles, for he made no effort to grasp lines thrown to him. He was 65 years old and loaves a wife and six grown children.

Closed by the Sheriff,

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The works of the Birdsall company, manufacturers of traction engines, grain threshers, and portable sawmills, were closed by the Sheriff this morning on an execution of \$165,000. The judgment was in favor of Henry H. Cook of New York city, and is for money lent to the concern. An hour after the judgment was filed a chattel mortgage for \$75,000 in favor of H. H. Cook and Nelson Bearsley was filed.

America is Forging Ahead In everything. Urbana Wine Company's "Gold Seal" Champagne is excelled by no foreign brand.—4da.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Sal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mr. Fitch Closes the Debute in the House on the Elections Repeat Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.-Almost immediately after the reading of the journal in the House this morning the consideration of the Federal Election bill was resumed, and Mr. Aldrich not know how the Federal Election laws had fulfilled the hopes of their friends in the South, but they had acted well in the great cities, and for this reason he thought that Congress would be justified in leaving them upon the statute books.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) regarded the present attack on the election laws as vastly important to the people of the United States. They had had the endorsement of the leading men of all political parties, and their repeal now would take away the last evidence of national concern in national elections.

The agitation for repeal, he said, cammainly from the congested centres of populaion, where the arts of ward politics had been in a measure, circumvented by the nationa inspection of the register and the nationa observation of the count. The city of New York was here asking for the repeal of the only law that stood between the citizens and the undisturbed activity of the political the undisturbed activity of the political régime which literally owned the metropolis. It was not his purpose to enter upon any defence of the Chief Supervisor of Elections for the district of southern New York. He had never crossed the path of an honest man en his way to the polls. Tammany's quarrel was not with him, but with the law, of which he was the servant. What were the political influences which profosed to supersede the United States at national elections in the city of New York? It was a secret political corporation which lived by tithes exacted from the vices, misfortunes, the salaries, the contracts, the investments, and the ambitions of our greatest American city. Would this Concress, obedient to a decayed and disintegrating oligarchy of New York politicians, turn aside from the national right and the national duty to protect even the humbiest citizen in the exercise of his political rights?

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) said that he had alwars been on record in support of the purity of the ballot. He was not going to prove recreant to his record. But his firm conviction was that the Federal Election laws ought to be repealed, because they were starting the country in the wrong direction, and the end could be only anarchy and the destruction of the republic.

Mr. Bouteile (Rep., Me.), opposing the bill, and that the lague voined was that the Federal Election of the republic. regime which literally owned the metropolis

country in the wrong direction, and the end could be only anarchy and the destruction of the republic.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.), opposing the bill, said that the issue joined was not as to the methods of conducting elections—the real issue was the fundamental question as to the existence of the Government of the United States. He expressed his amazement at the freedom with which Democrats had risen here and asserted the dogma of State rights. He then went on to criticise the Democratic party for putting ex-Confederates in charge of the important offices of the Government, in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches. He quoted from the Congressional directory to show that nearly every important committee of the House was presided over by a gentleman who, in his autobiography, took pride in giving his record in the Confederate army. He then ridiculed Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, and said that James Russell Lowell, in describing the dough-face of 1830, enabled him to describe the dough-face of 1833. He was about to read some verses from Lowell when he was interrinted by Mr. Springer, who called him to order for unparliamentary language.

Mr. Boutelle said that that was about up to

guage.

Mr. Boutelle said that that was about up to the standard of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Springer retorted that he wanted a gentleman on this floor to use parliamentary language. Mr. Boutelle replied that if the gentlema

wanted him to amend his remark, he would de so by including the dough-faces of Massachu-setts and Illinois.

"Do I understand you to apply that word to

stands. Nobody else ever did," was Mr. Bou-telle's retort.

Mr. Springer—I called the gentleman to order for unnarilamentary language.

Mr. Boutelle—The gentleman cannot be im-pertinent to me by calling me to order. I withdraw the word "dough-face." But I hardly think it necessary, in view of the record of the gentleman from Illinois, for that gentle-man fainterrupt me. man to interrupt me.

Mr. Springer said that he had never used

unparliamentary language, and the language of the gentieman from Maine was unparitaof the gentieman from Maine was unparliamentary.

Mr. Boutelle denied that it was unparliamentary. The same silly attempt was made last Congress to rule out as unparliamentary the word "Mugwump," but the House declined to so decide; but, as he wished to conclude, he withdrew the word "dough-face," He then quoted several verses of Lowell's; and having done so in an impressive manner, he took his seat amid Republican applause.

Mr. Everett inquired whether Lowell wrote those lines in describing a politician of 1860.

Mr. Boutelle left it to the gentieman to apply the lines to himself if he saw proper.

Mr. Feverett merely wished to say that those lines were written during the Mexican war. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Boutelle replied that he was aware of that fact, incredulous laughter on the Democratic side.

oratic side.]
Mr. Marshall (Dem., Va.) said that the gen-Mr. Marshall (Dem., Va.) said that the gen-tleman from Maine could not make a speech without waving the bloody shirt and being stirred up by the hobgobin of the dead Con-federacy. He would not endeavor to reply to such a speech. He merely wished to say that he would vote for the repeal of the Federal Election laws because he believed them to be useless and inexpedient. Mr. Stallings (Dem., Ala.) also denounced the laws, and contended for their repeal as be-ing unconstitutional, unrepublican and un-democratic.

Mr. Stallings (Dem., Ala.) also denounced the laws, and contended for their repeal as being unconstitutional, unrepublican and undemocratic.

Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) in favoring repeal, said that he did so in advocacy of a free ballot. The deputy marshals should be retired and the rights of the States should be preserved. He did not question the constitutionality of the laws, but he stood for the right of the people to vote without intimilation. The laws struck at the very foundation of free elections, and he hoped that a Democratic House and a Democratic Senate would wipe them from the statute book.

Mr. Payne (Ren. N. Y.) onposed repeal and ridiculed the facility which was possessed by the Democracy of New York city in naturalizing citizens prior to the enactment of these laws. He also criticised the party for its action in the nomination of Judge havnard.

Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.), said it seemed fitting that the last argument to be made in favor of the reneal of the Federal laws should be made by a Representative from the city of New York, where the operation had caused such public indignation. He made a savage attack on Davenport, whom he described as a political adventurer, entirely destitute of all the resources which are ordinarily necessary for success in political life, and utterly destitute of the high character and conscience which sometimes command public respect and confidence. When this man presented to the leaders of the Republican party in Congress a plan by which he proposed to reduce, or perhaps wipe out altogether, lithe Democratic majority in the city, the vote of which controlled the most important doubtful State in the Union, and to bring out in the South a Republican vote which should carry many Democratic States into the Republican party his proposed to reduce, or perhaps wipe out altogether, lithe Democratic majority in the city, the vote of which controlled the most important doubtful State in the Cunon and the large of the machinery which he had conceived. His plan was an excellent

No More Pante in Rio. LONDON. Oct. 9.—A despatch from Rio Janeiro to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The panic has subsided completely. Business is transacted freely, and all the banks are open."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she ching to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

HURT GOT MRS. KAUFMAN'S DIAMONDS. Also 8800 in Cash, She Says-Her Husand's Exense for Leaving Her.

A motion was made yesterday before Justice Ingraham is the Supreme Court, Chambers, by Marie Louise Kaufman for counsel fee and alimony in her action for a separation from ex-Deputy Sheriff Julius Kaufman. In ever since their marriage on June 8, 1889, the defendant has beaten and abused her. and that he abandoned her at Long Branch on

Fr. Judge William F. Moore, on behalf of the defendant, said that Kaufman came home on the night of July 17 and found his wife and two other woman and three strange men all intoxicated. He put the party out of his rooms with the exception of his wife, and on the following day requested her to return to New York with him.

She refused to do so, and he had to leave her there. Counsel read the affidavit of the defendant that since the alleged abandonment the plaintiff had admitted to him that she had made the acquaintance of William W. Hurt, and that Hurt had stolen her diamonds, worth

and that Hurt had stolen her diamonds, worth over \$200, and had obtained over \$200 in cash from her. This she confessed to the defendant on Thursday last. Kaufman denied having abused his wife. Kaufman's counsel said it was true that Kaufman, as agent for a wine house, received \$400 a month, but out out this he had to pay large expenses, and his net income was only about \$3,500 a year.

Lawyer Steels of counsel for Mrs. Kaufman denied the charges of intoxication against his client, said that she had been introduced to Hurt, as be himself had been, by reputable people, and that Hurt had victimized her as he had every one he met. Hurt had borrowed money from her and had taken the pawn tickets for her diamonds, which her husband had pawned, to redeem them, but instead of doing so had got the diamonds and fied with them.

Justice Ingraham took the papers and re-

Justice Ingraham took the papers and re-Justice Ingraham took the papers and reserved his decision.

Lillian A. Woodworth had an action on trial before Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday for an absolute divorce from Lew W. Woodworth, an actor. He did not defend the case. He sued his wife for absolute divorce, naming Jose Sanchez, a boarder in Mrs. Woodworth's house, as corespondent, but the action was dropped. It was shown that Woodworth registered at the Coleman House on Aug. 17 last with a woman known to the witnesses only as Flora. Decision was reserved. known to the witnesses only as Flora. Decision was reserved.
Charles Jessaman has obtained from Justice Truax of the Supreme Court an absolute divorce from his wife Abbie, whom he married in 1889 at Hartford. He showed that she had gone on some sort of craft into Masico Bay with William Ostrander on Sept. 28, 1830, and that she had subsequently lived at the American House at St. Albans with Ostrander.
Barbara Day, who married Charles S. Day, having an office at 2 West Fourteenth street, in Jersey City in 1887, obtained an absolute divorce from him from Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday.

SAID HE'D KILLED HIS WIFE.

Martin Barry's Drunken Delusion Causes Martin Barry, a laborer, staggered into the City Hall police station yesterday, and in a maudlin fashion told a story of having murdered his wife. He said he had never been able to get along with his wife, and in a moment of passion had knocked her down and kicked her into unconsciousness. When he What made you come way down here to surrender yourself?" the Sergeant asked. Because I wanted to surrender to the

Mayor," said Barry.

He was sent to the East 104th street police He was sent to the East 104th street police station, where he said that the body of his wife would be found at 224 East 104th street. There was no one of the name, dead or alive, at that address.

Barry was interviewed again. This time he concluded that he lived at 224 East 100th street, and a policeman was sent there to look for the body. He found Mrs. Barry, but she was very much alive.

"Just send the drunken fool home." she exclaimed. "I'll show him that I'm alive."
In court Justice Welde demanded of Barry an expianation of his conduct. He could give none, and was locked up for ten days in default of \$10 fine.

SMALL-POX IN THE PARK.

A Physician Discovers a Maa with the Dis-

ease Sitting on a Bench There. John Lally, a lithographer, 19 years old, who says he lives at Sixteenth and Madison streets. Hoboken, was found ill in Central Park yester day afternoon, and his ailment proved to be small-pox. A physician who was passing saw the man sitting on a bench near the Fifty-ninth street entrance. Red blotches on Lally's face attracted the doctor's attention, and he told his suspicions to the Sergeant in the po-Hee station at the Arsenal. Lally was taken to the Reception Hospital in an ambulance. He said he had been out of work for a month, but that he had not been in this city before in

but that he had not been in this city before in three weeks.

He had been sick several days, and by the advice of a friend came to New York yesterday and went to a hospital to find out what was the matter with him. Some young men he saw there told him to return at 2 o'clock, and he went to the Fark to pass away the time.

Marie Spagzione, 14 years old, of 38 Cherry street, and Teresa Rogosta, 47 years old, of 14 Roosevelt street, were taken to the Heception Hospital yesterday, suffering with small-pox.

An Italian named Carmello Zulo, 60 years old, of 118 Mulberry street, was taken to the Reception Hospital last night ill with small-pox.

The Oregon Pacific Makes a Poor Showing PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 9. - During June, July, and August, operation of the Oregon Pacific proved unprofitable, and the court, during those months, created an additional indebtedness, to say nothing of interest on certificates. ness, to say nothing of interest on certificates, &c., of \$14,294. The receiver's statements to the court for the three months show the June earnings to be \$21,833; expenses, \$25,447; loss, \$3,784; July, \$16,840; expenses, \$23,-581; loss, \$4,641; August, \$16,397; expenses, \$23,519,238; loss, \$4,871. Referring to the deficit the receiver said: "September will make a much better showing, and there will also be a better showing for the current month."

To Speak at the Bankers' Convention. The nineteenth annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Chicago on Oct. 18 and 19. Addresses will be made by James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency: Mr. George S. Coe: Joseph C. Hen-drix. "The Panic in Australia and the United States." Horace White. "An Flastic Cur-rency:" Allen B. Foote, Washington, D. C.; George A. Butler, New Haven: George E. Leighton, St. Louis: W. C. Cornwell, Buffalo; E. F. Thayer, Clinton, Ia.

Life Insurance Company, L'd.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858, IN AMSTER-DAM, HOLLAND, Assets to Liabilities, 159 Per Cent.

New System of Life Insurance, CONBINING LOW BAYES WITH AMPLE SECURITY. UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS TO THE

U. S. Office, 874 Broadway, New York AGENTS WANTED.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS ON THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL,

It Decides to Support the Tucker Bill Instend of the Fitch Substitute-No Action Taken by the Senate on Mr. Van Alen's Nomination - The Republican Congresstens! Campaign Committee Organized.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.-The House Democratic eaucus to-night, after a session of two hours. unanimously adopted the following resolution: Renderd, That it is the sense of this cancus that the sending bill (House bill 2,331) should be passed by the douse of Representatives to morrow, and that the Democrats should present an unbroken column in its

The caucus was unusually well attended. between 140 and 150 members being present. A number of them came directly from the cars apon which they had returned to the city Messra, Fitch and Tucker defended their respective bills. Mr. Fitch pointed out that the Tucker bill, through an oversight, did not include section 5,528 of the Revised Statutes. The terms of this section are such that it was thought essential to have it repealed in order that the intention to prevent the use of troops at the polls should be wholly carried out.

There were suggestions that the Tucker bill will be amended by inserting this section in its provisions, but Speaker Crisp, in a statement describing the parliamentary situation, showed that the bill could not be thus amended at this stage. The order of consideration provided for the taking of the vote at 1 o'clock to-morrow on the bill and pending amendments and therefore it was impossible to add to the list of amendments that had been introduced up to the hour of adjournment this afternoon. Thereupon Mr. Fitch moved the resolution, which the caucus adopted as already stated. He explained that the section referred to could be inserted in conference after the measure had passed the Senate, in case any amendment were made by that body, or, if found necessary, its repeal could be accomplished by an additional bill.

Secretary Smith of the Interior Department ment describing the parliamentary situation.

Secretary Smith of the Interior Department sent to the House to-day a letter submitting a supplemental estimate of \$300,000 for the investigation of pension cases for the current fiscal year. This is in addition to \$200,000 already appropriated for the current fiscal year. In submitting the request, Secretary Smith asks for its early and favorable consideration. He also sent an additional estimate of appropriation of \$130,000 for the public lands service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1804. The Secretary says that the appropriations already made for this purpose seem to be wholly inadequate for the service, and that a limitation of the amounts will seriously interfere with the disposal of the public lands. The amounts asked for are \$50,000 for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers; \$50,000 for contingent expenses of land offices, and \$80,000 for protecting public lands, timber, &c. supplemental estimate of \$300,000 for the inber. &c.

bassador to Italy came before the Senate in executive session informally to-day, but no action was taken. A number of Senators in-Consula-Dominic J. Kane of Maine, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; John S. Derby of Affred, Me., at St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B.
William H. Stackhouse, Collector of Internal Revenue
for the Fourth district of Jowa.
Thomas Smith of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court of New Mexico,
Joseph C. Straughan, to be Surveyor-General of Idaha.
Indian Azenta-James A. Smith of Jackson, Miss,
for the Yankton agency in Smith Dakota, Robert M.
Ailen of Marion Ill., for the Wester Ratio, gency in
Minnesota; Joseph Robinson of Faston, Mo., for the
Nex-Perces agency in Idaho; William L. Hargivee of
Uakland City, Illel, for the Western Shoshone agency
in Nevada. in Nevada.

Third Lieutenant Frederick C. Dodge of Massachusetts, to be a recond Lieutenant in the revenue cutter

quire into the status of the laws organizing the executive departments, &c. has made a report showing that there are 6.128 more persons employed there than are specifically appropriated for, and that of 17.558 employees 5.610 have from one to nine relatives each in the Government service at Washington. The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee organized this morning by select-ing the following officers: The Hon. John A.

The Joint Congressional Commission to in-

ing the following officers: The Hon. John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati, Chairman: J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Vice-Chairman: S. S. Olds of Michigan. Secretary, and T. H. McKee of Indiana. Assistant Secretary. The selection of a treasurer and matters of minor importance were referred to an executive committee. This committee will open up headquarters in Washington at once.

Chairman Caldwell left this afternoon for his home in Cincinnati for a few days. Before going he told a United Press reporter that the committee would take up the campaign work immediately and conduct it vigorously. It would be the policy of the committee to coperate in perfect harmony with the National Committee, and with that end in view a conference will soon be held.

Secretary Carlisle to-day received a letter postmarked Hartford, Conn., containing \$40. from a conscience-stricken person who signed

A. B. C. It reads:

Though I disapprove as heartily as you do of the present tariff law, ithink it the outy of every honest man to declare fully the duty of articles subject to the same, as he can only avoid doing so by perjoring himself, I did so when I returned from Europe, with the exception of a few tritles, which, if examined, would have involved pulling about the contents of my franks to the injury of my property, but with the intention of sending the full duty thereon to you. I now do so, with the hope that through your endeavors and toat of our more latelligent fellow citizens, the present laws will be altered. I hope this less on account of the economie ignorance which they display than because of the terrible demoralization which they have powerfully aided to bring about.

A conscience contribution of \$5 from an un-A. B. C. It reads:

A conscience contribution of \$5 from an unknown person was also received in an envelope marked Brooklyn. N. Y.

Representative McCreary, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had a conference to-day with Speaker Crisp, at which the ence to-day with Speaker Crisp, at which the outlines of an order from the Committee on Rules for the consideration of the McCreary bill to amend and modify the Geary Chinese Registration and Restriction law were agreed upon. The bill will be taken up after the Election bill has been disposed of, and consideration entered upon without limitation in the order. Mr. McCreary expects that it will be disposed of in three days.

Secretary Carlisle has asked for the resigna-tion of Mr. Kerwin, Collector of Internal Reve-nue for the Second New York district.

In a Murry for Rapid Transit.

A meeting was held last night at the Hamilton Republican Club, 211 West 130th street, to urge upon the city authorities the necessity of hustening the matter of rapid transit. The call was issued to all, irrespective of politics, and John A. Mason of the Harlem Democratic Club was the first speaker.

Resolutions were passed commending the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission and urging that the franchise be again offered for sale, and the work of construction commenced at once.

at once.

The resolutions also favored the granting to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company the privilege of laying a third track south of Fifty-ninth street and building an extension on the Western Boulevard, provided the work be commenced at once.

The question of compensation, it was thought, could be settled by arbitration.

A series of meetings is proposed, and the next one will be held at the club house on Monday next.

Manhattan Buy Excursion Tening,

For Manhattan day at the World's Fair Gen-

eral Passenger Agent Daniels of the New York Central announces a rate of \$15 for the round trip, good on special trains leaving the Grand Central Station on Oct. 18 and 19 at 9:50 A. M. and reaching Chicago early the next day. The outward trip will be made via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. Returning, the tickets wil Southern Railway. Returning the tickets wilbe limited to special trains leaving Chicago,
via Michigan Central Railroad, Oct. 23 and 24.
A stop will be made at Falls View to afford
assengers an opportunity to see the cataract
and the rapids above and below the falls. In
anticlustion of heavy travel the company has
arranged to store more than 200 cars at different points along the route. If necessary,
the special trains will be run in several sections, each in charge of a tourist agent. Special cars will be assigned for the exclusive
use of large parties. It is desirable that early
application should be made for tickets for
these excursions.

Another Big Excursion Over the Erte. The Erie's special World's Fair excursion. which left Jersey City with 400 passengers yesterday morning, promises to be the largest of the season. Over 600 people from points on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad join the excursion at Bingbamton, and the number from points along the Erie will be very large. At least six trains will be necessary to handle this excursion, which is expected to arrive in Chicago with over 2000 passengess from New York State.

"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN!

THOSE FEW WORDS.

WHAT A DEPTH OF TROUGHT

te Them-It Might Indeed Blave Be Had We Outy Known in Time, Probably no words are more frequently quoted than these, and surely none could have a greater meaning or show more clearly that some calamity in our lives, caused perhaps by ourselves, through ignorance, carelessness, or insufficient attention to the laws of nature, might have been averted. How true is it especially in regard to the sick. Might is not have been the case with nearly all of us at

No one knows this better than Mrs. Mary Henderson, who lives at 89 Congress aven

do at the proper time, much suffering co

Flushing, L. I. "I suffered terribly," she said, "from rhe matism, and was weak, tired, and nervo the time. I was so sore all over when I would rise in the morning, and felt so tired that !! seemed as if it would take me an hour to dre



tell what benefits I have derived from the use of this great medicine.

"The news is too good to keep, and I feel that it should be made known, and I certainly will do all that lies in my power to spread it, because the medicine has done so much for most twill surely help others if they will only give it a trial.

It will surely help others if they will only give it a trial.

"Why. I feel like a new person, and I am now able to do all my work and stand it well. I am surprised at myself and the strength and vigor this wonderful medicine has given me."
And now, readers, if you have been suffering from nervous or blood disease, causing debility, dyspensia, or any of the conditions depending upon diseased nerves or blood, and have been thinking of what might be if you could but recover your health, we say to you in all confidence take this wonderful medicine and you will be cured.

and you will be cured.

Dr. Greene, the noted specialist in curing all chronic and nervous diseases, is its disall chronic and nervous diseases, is its discoverer. He can be consulted at his office, 35 West 14th street. New York, free of chaffed, personally or by letter.—Adc.

MRS. AUE DEAD.

Quarantined Steamship Bussia, The steerage passengers of the Hamburg-

American steamship Russia, which is detained at Quarantine upon suspicion that the five deaths which occurred on her during the voyage may have been caused by cholera, were transferred to Hoffman Island yesterday afternoon. The first and second cabin passengers. 120 in in number, will remain on the steamer until to-day. An inspection of them after the transfer of the steerage passengers showed

that all were in good health.

Mrs. Ida Aue, who, with the boy Charles
Stubbe, was removed to Swinburne Island on
Sunday, died there at 3:45 o'clock yesterday
morning. The cause of her death has not yes been determined. Her husband and the parents of the Stubbe boy were taken to Brinder is a study of the Stubbe boy were taken to Brinder is a study of the rather than to Hoffman Island Health Officer Jenkins issued the following

Dutietin inst evening:

9 P. M.—The number of passengers removed from the
stear ship Russ a was 288. They were taken to Hoffman island this afternoon, where they were bashed
and island this dicremon, where they were bashed
and island in the dormitories. These passengers were
taken from steerage compariments 4 and 5, where
most of the cases occurred. To morrow the balance,
120 in number, will be subjected to the same regulations
as the others. All of the manners were have specied twice daily by the Health Officer or one of his deputies. All are well. The result of the bacteriolog ical examination has not been completed, but in sus-picious enough to warrant the helding of the passess gers.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The steamer Hjalmar, from Sweden, arrived at Stettin to-day with two cases of cholera aboard.

Two cases of cholera and two deaths were reported in Kiel to-day.

CHAPS, THEN GUNS AND BAZORS. A Lively Fraces that Grew Out of a Four-There is a three-story frame house in Loris-

and place, near Pelham avenue, that is occupied by half a dozen families of negroes. The heads of four of the families met on the first floor yesterday morning and played craps

first floor yesterday morning and played craps until the game broke up in a row. The players were Horatio Lewis. Spencer Scott, James Smith, and James Palmer.

Scott lost, and Smith accused him of owing him sixty cents. Scott refused to pay, and Smith ran into the next room, coming back with a shotgun. Scott took refused in panara, room on the top floor. Lewis went with him and held the door shut until Smith threatened to first through the door.

As Lewis let go of the door Smith rushed in levelled the gun at Scott, and fired. Lewis knocked the barrel up, and the shot buried itself in the ceiling. Lewis wrested the empty gun from Smith, who promptly drew a rater and slashed him on the top of the head.

Lewis retailated by knocking Smith down with the butt of the gun. As Smith lay on the floor he slashed Lewis in the call of the right leg with the razor, and then jumping up ran away.

Lewis went to the Fordham Hospital and had twelve stitches put in his scalpand several more in his leg. Smith has not yet been arresied.

Wonsan's Danger. No man can ever know the devoted martyrdom of many

women. Unselfishly a woman works and suffers that home and loved ones may be happy.

When it seems as though her back would break, when she grows irregular, faint, irritable loses all interest in society, gets the "blues," is crushed with that indescribable feeling of "bearing-down," she "drags along," day after day, suffering

agonies that would appal a man-The cause of all her trouble is some derangement of the uterus or womb, perhaps the development of a tumor, or cancerous humor, — anyway, give it instant attention.

Iydia E. Pinkham's Vega table Compound is the sure cure. It is recommended by thousands of women. Its cures are unparallelled.

All draggists sell it.
Address in confidence,
LTDIA E. PINKHAM MED.
CO. LINN, MASS.
Laver Pills, 25 cents.

Fint's Five Formt are